NEW YORK STATE CANALS.

Annual Report of the Augitor of the Canal STATE OF NEW YORK, CANAL DEPARTMENT,

Auditor 145,726 08

Due from the general fund. 194,062 71

Total \$3,558,071 25 Receipts during 1855 7,175,928 68

Total. \$10,733,999 93
The payments of the year, as shown in accompanying tables, have been \$7,547,279 64
Balance on hand at close of fiscal year \$3,186,720 29
Of this balance there was deposited in banks \$2,846,931 50
Invested recurities in custody of Audtor. \$145,726 03
Due from the Treasury \$194,062 71
Total. \$3,186,720 29

Due from the Treasury. 194,062 71
Total. \$3,186,720 29
Document No. 1, accompanying this report, enumerates the several sources from which the above receipts have been realized, and the purposes for which the several payments have been made, rendering a repetition of them in this place unnecessary. Nos. 2 and 3 of the documents accompanying this report are statements of the receipts, payments and condition of the sinking fund provided for by section 1 of article 7 of the constitution, and which, for the sake of distinction, is designated as "Sinking Fund No. 4."

Nos. 4 and 5 of such documents are statements of

for the last fiscal year have been as follows, viz:—
Receipts.

From tolls, rent of surplus water, and interest on current canal revenues. \$2,639,792 12

Payments.

For repairs on the canals, viz:—
To Superintendents of Repairs. \$788,781 42
To Canal Commissioners. \$2,279 82
For collection of tolls, viz:—
By Collectors. 71,753 20
By Weighmasters. 8,093 09
For refunding tolls, printing, salary of Auditor and clerks of Canal Department, and miscellaneous payments. 38,884 40—989,792 12

Total. \$1,650,000

The foregoing statement shows a deficiency in the revenue to meet the demands of the constitution for an appropriation therefrom of \$200,000 in aid o the general fund for the support of government. In anticipation of this deficiency, the payments to this fund have been withheld. The increased amount of \$400,000 required by sec. 1, art. 7 of the constitution, to be set apart the present fiscal year for the Canal Debt Sinking Fund, making the sum of \$1,700,000, instead of \$1,300,000, as heretofore, renders it necessary still to withhold any payment to the general fund for the support of government until the close of the year shall have developed whether the revenue will justify such payment. aue will justify such payment.

EXPENDITURES FOR BEPAIRS BY CANAL COMMISSION-

This item of expenditure for the last fiscal year, as

pairs is \$180.61'
Repairs by Commissioners 80,06' 80,061 55

Making a total of \$260,678 57
Less expended the last than the preceding year under these heads.

The amount expended for the collection of the revenue exceeds that of the preceding year, and is as follows:—

Showing an increase of ... \$4,303 36 In the amount set down to collectors is included their compensation, the compensation of clerks and of inspectors, and all the expenses of their offices. The Auditor is clearly of the opinion that the number of collectors' offices may be reduced without any detriment, and a saving of expense be effected thereby. The whole amount received at a few of the collectors' offices is insufficient to pay the salaries and expenses of the office. Such offices may certainly be dispensed with with benefit to the revenue. At some other offices the amounts collected are but very little in excess of their expenditures. Most, if not all, of this class may be abolished with advantage to the revenue.

some other omces the amounts collected are but very sittle in excess of their expenditures. Most, if not all, of this class may be abolished with advantage to the revenue.

TOLLS UPON RAILROADS.

That the Legislature has the power to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which railroads may exercise the franchises it has granted them, the Auditor entertains no doubt. The question relative to the imposition of toils upon property transported upon railroads is not, in his judgment, one of power, but of expediency. The State, having expended large sums of money and incurred heavy liabilities yet uncancelled in the construction of navigable channels for the benefit of all classes of its citizens and by the means of which all are benefitted, though in unequal degree, the laws of self-protection and self-preservation require its legislation to be such as shall prevent the loss or material injury of this large investment. To authorize by its action, and permit or allow with its sanction, where it has the right to restrain such competition and rivalry as to prevent the canals from paying the interest upon and cancelling their indebtedness by means of their revenue, and thus compel a resort to taxation oppressive to all, would be manifestly unjust an i destructive of those equal rights of its citizens which it is the pagmount duty of the government to protect. Were the benefits arising and resulting from the canals equal in degree to all the citizens of the State, in proportion to their taxable property, a resort to taxation to defray their cost of construction or improvement would be less objectionable, but could not then be defended, if that resort was rendered necessary by reason of privileges conferred upon a portion of its citizens in the benefits of which all could not participate. Legislative acts authorizing the construction of railroads and transportation of property, which brings them in competition with canals constructed by the State, confer privileges upon the corporators, so far as the revenue of the

corporation is concerned, from which other citizens are secessarily excluded; bases it must result that are clearly excluded; bases it must result that with a subject and indefensible, as being a burden borne by all for the benefit of a portion only. Equally unjust would it be to impose a tax upon the property or business of any corporation to liquidate the canal debt, except in common with all the saxable property of the Situs unless the necessity of the Situs unless the necessity of the Situs unless the necessity of the Situs unless the recent of the corporations taxed. But if by their own setion a necessity is created for a resort to other means for the final extinction of the debt of the canals than their own revenues, then the corporations that their revenue will prove unequal to its liquidation—and assumption on their grant and their cases. Including the situs of the liquidation of the present The time within which that debt shall be finally and entirely liquidated can be of no portion of the situs of the situation. The same position of the situation of t

of such recessity, under circumstances so strongly indicating the unlikelihood of its occurrence, can be reither wise nor just. To merit and acquire by the imposition of unnecessary tell upon the transportation of property, a reputation similar to that now home by our sister State of New Jersey, caused and acquired by a similar imposition upon persons carried upon her milronds, is not such a condition as the Auditor can recommend in this report.

EUFFICIENCY OF THE CANAL REVENUE TO PAY THE CANAL DEST.

The canal debt, paying interest on the 30th Sept., 1854, (including \$1,500,000 of canal revenue certificates,) was \$18,731,109 16—bearing an annual interest of \$1.010,790 29. Of this debt \$2,814,819 34 matured in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1855, and during the same year new loans were issued for \$3,750,000—leaving the entire canal debt subject to interest on the 30th Sept., 1855, at \$10,666,289 81, the interest upon which is \$1,076,822 51 per annum. The revenue of the last fiscal year was \$2,639,702 12 Cost of collection, superintendence and repairs.

1epaus ... 989,792 12 Interest open canal debt, \$676,822 51 . 2.066,514 63

interest upon caual debt, \$676.822 51. 2.086,514 63

Surplus, ever interest and expenses, applicable to payment of debt. \$573,177 49

This sum, artually set apart and invested for accumulation, at an interest of five per cent per annum added quarterly, will in nineteen years and three quarters amount to a sum more than sufficient to extinguish the present Canal debt. If to the debt of \$12,666,289 \$2 there be added the sum of \$4,500,606, remaining on the 36th of September last, to be torrowed under Sec. 3, Art. 7, of constitution as amended, it will make an aggregate of \$24,166, 289 \$2 and the time requisite for an annual investment of \$573,177 49, at a quarterly interest of five per cent per annum, to accumulate so as to extinguish it will be extended to twenty-two years and a quarter—at which time the accumulated sum would exceed the debt in the sum of \$182,581 61, as shown by the fol owing computation:

In this computation it is assumed that the revenue of the present fiscal year (and for the future) will exceed that of the last fiscal year to an amount equal to the interest on the additional loans of \$4,500,000, so as at all times to leave a net revenue or surplus, after paying interest and cost of collection, superintendence and repairs, equal to that of the last fiscal year. That this assumption is well founded is shown in another part of this report, where the revenue of the present the cal year is estimated at \$3,100,000, which will give a surplus or net revenue over and above cost of collection, superintendence and repairs, and interest on a debt of \$21,916,289 \$2, (being an addition to the present debt for the current fiscal year of \$2,250,600, at six per cent.) of \$911,177 49, or \$335, 000 more than the net revenue of the last fiscal year. From the 30th September, 1846, to the 30th September, 1846, to the 30th September, 1846, to the 30th September and debt. \$4,310,330 58

To the General Fund and General Fund debt. \$4,310,330 58

To the General Fund and General Fund debt. \$4,310,330 58

debt at maturity. From and including the year 1817 to the 30th September last, the Canal Fund has received from other sources than its own legitimate income, as shown by statement No —, the sum of \$9,195,737 79 from the following sources, viz.—
From taxes. \$1,113,623 21
From vendue duty. \$3,592,039 05
From said duty. \$2,055,458 06
From steamboat tax. \$73,599 29
From sales of land. \$20,518 15
From general fund of deficiencies \$1,386 48 88 From seles of land 320,518
From general fund of deficiencies 1,386,498
From railroad tolls, after deducting the expenses of collection 652,226 652,226 45

prodently managed, the system must continue to ex-tend and multiply its benefits, as well as discharge its pecuniary obligation, and remain to the State an unfailing source of revenue.

CANAL DEUT SINKING FUND.

The balance in hand belonging to the Sinking Fund under sec. 1, art. 1, (Sinking Fund No. 1) of the constitution, on 1st Oct., 1854, was. \$933,551 25

Rec'd during year (statement No. 2) 1,328,000 00 \$2.261,551 26

Balance on hand Sept 30, 1855.... \$371,383 11 Feduct stocks due and outstanding on that day and since paid 243,883 34

\$79,979 49

50,780 33

Total. \$414,396 13

The canal revenues being insufficient to meet these sums, there is a deficiency in this Sinking Fund to that amount, making a total deficiency in the Sinking Funds of \$4,286,896 36, which has been provided for by a five per cent ionn, awarded on the 18th December, 1855, of \$4,500,000, on the credit of the Sinking Fund under sec, 3, art. 7 of the constitution as amended. tution as amended.

lows:— On loan awarded February 0.2 1985 of \$1,000,000—\$131,380 05

Loan to supply deficiencies in Sinking Fund, awarded Dec. 18, 1855, for \$4, 500,000 (5 per cent loan) at a premium of....

constitution, as amended by the date of this report, is \$5,750,000, which has been taken at a premium of \$913,342, being an average of a fraction over 15 88-100 per cent. The enlargement loans of the last fiscal year were taken at a premium averaging 16 26-100 per cent, evincing most clearly the public confidence in the credit of the State, utility of its canals, and their ability to cancel their indebtedness from their revenue; nor does it militate against this deduction to state that their being used as securities for banking purposes enhances their value, for the reason that it is their intrinsic merit and undoubted reliability which makes them so valuable, and causes them to be selected and used for that purpose.

ERITMATED REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

The canal revenues for the present fiscal year are estimated as follows:—

From tells from all the canals......\$3,100,000 From tent of surplus waters.......\$3,100,000 From interest on current canal revenue..........5,000

From tent of surplus waters 1,500
From interest on current canal revenue 5,000
Total \$3,106,500
Ey chap. 528, Laws of 1855, the following appropriations have been made for the fiscal year:—For expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs of the public works, salaries of the Canal Commissiorers, State Engineer and Surveyor, the Auditor of the Canal Department, clerk hire, and incidental expenses of the Canal Department and Canal Appraisers \$800,000 00
For the payment of interest and to pay the principal of the Canal Debt, as it existed on the 1st day of June, 1846, 1,700,000 00
For the payment toward the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the General Fund Debt. \$350,000 00
For the payment of interest on loans to be made under the constitution, for the enlargement of the canals, or so much thereof as may be necessary. \$460,000 00
For Sinking Fund under sec. 3, art. 7 of constitution. \$279,291 00
For General Fund Debt. \$200,000 00
This appropriation was made before opportunity had been afforded to determine, or even to form an opinion understandingly as to the effect of the system of keeping the canals in repair by contract was to have upon the expenditure for that purpose. The experience of the past season of navigation, and the usuit of recent lettings, which will be reported by the Canal Commissioners, are deemed to demonstrate that the sum of \$900,000, appropriated for collection, superintendence, repairs, &c., is at least \$150,000 to \$200,000 more than will be needed for that purpose, and in view of the results of the recent lettings which will be reported by the Canal Commissioners and Resident &n epairs of the letting of the uncompleted as well as the completed sections of all the avigable canals in repair by contract be so amended as to suthorize and require the letting of the uncompleted as well as the completed sections of all the avigable canals and that the whole be placed under the control and supervision of the Commissioners and Resident &n epairs of their own revenue, the cost of

them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM J. CORNWELL,

Auditor of the Canal Department.

Affairs in Central Americ El Rol, of San Vicente, of the 19th Dec contains the following reply to an article of the Gaceta de Guatemala, of the 30th November, on the

affairs of Nicaragua:—
The article, in speaking of the introduction of some Americans into Nicaragua, seems at first sight to have been inspired by patriotic feelings; however it will not do to consider its professions apart from other antecedent circumstances. They must be brought in connection with certain precedents—the causes, not the effects must be looked to. We mus: inquire how those who write now in this manner, have thought, written and acted in former times. In have thought, written and acted in former times, in order to discover whether they condemn the act in itself, or whether they are not goided by rivalry and hatred towards those who prevent the enemie of the country from achieving its ruin. When the Gaceta thinks that it has a right to charge the inhabitants of Nicaragua with imbecility for not having foreseen or avoided certain dangers, to accuse them of want of patriotism because of their risking their independence, the inhabitants of Nicaragua have the same right to doubt the sincerity of the editors of the Gaceta when reviewing their former acts.

acts.

For publishing these reflections we cannot flatter ourselves that they will be well received amidst the great diversity of interest by which we are surrounded. Our object lies not in the hope of seeing our adversaries do us justice; like suitors in a court of justice, we do not aim at convincing our opponents, but our judge—so we address ourselves to the public of Central America.

Everywhere, in private conversations and in society generally, the universal topic of interest is Nicaragua and the North Americans. All these discussions being of nearly a similar character, we content ourselves with introducing here, by way of illustrating our subject, the following dialogue between a Honduran and a Granadian. The lattor being interogated by the former as to whether he had read the article in the Gaceta, and his opinion in reference to it, answered:—"To be sure I have, and I found it eloquent, forcible and consistent; it has entirely satisfied me, not merely by its literary merit—of that fam no judge—but because of its furious attacks upon the government of Loon for inviting to the country Walker and those d—dYankees, whom we all abhor so much. How well it describes the danger of losing our nationality! How sincerely it compares the rightful conquest of this part of America just 330 years ago by the humane and merciful Pizarro Almagro, Cortes, and the philosephic and kind Pedro Alvarado, those men so much caluminated by their own countrymon, Solis, Herrera, Errilia and the illustrious Bishop Las Casas, with this occupation by the Yankees, prophecied in the same article! What a charming prophecy! If far excels those of Issaih and Ezekiel. But what fills me with enthusiasm and consolation is the ardori throathes against toricign intervention."

"And do you believe," replied the Honduran, "that those gentlemen say what they think and act as they speak! Do yop believe that they really abhor the protection of foreigners, and that they do not wish for intervention?"

"I do," replied the Granadian: "if it were not

aware of the imminent peril by which our national sovereignty was menaced in consequence of this treacherous step; for we had heard of the destiny of the East Indies, where England holds under her sway a population of lifty-nine millions of inhabitants, treating them like slaws. We also knew that we had no conformity with the British in point of religion, for we happily profess the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, and England the Protestant; her idiom differs from ours, her customs likewise; and to crown all, her government is monarchical. But what could we do? We yielded to these treacherous suggestions as Eve did to those of the serpent. Therefore, when I reflect dispassionately, and unmoved by party interest, I draw this conclusion, and say to myrelf:—If it were true that our mentors abhorred the protectorate of foreigners—if this hatted against the Leonese government of Nicaragua and the North Americans were the offspring of a just. liberal and republican spirit—we would not have delivered ourselves up to the Emperor Ituride in 1822, nor would we have asked him for a troop of the imperial soldiers of Mexico, in order to place ourselves under the orders of Filisola to attack San Sulvador and to occupy it; they would not have driven Omos to rebellion in 1832 by procisiming the annexation of Central America to the crown of the King of Spain, for whose overthrow the inhabitants of Salvador, Guatemala and Hondurns had shed oceans of blood. They would not have driven Omos to rebellion in 1832 by procisiming the annexation of Central America to the crown of the King of Spain, for whose overthrow the inhabitants of Salvador, Guatemala and Hondurns had shed oceans of blood. They would not have driven Omos to rebellion in 1832 by procisiming the annexation of central America to the convenience of once more, in conjunction with Santa Anna in Mexico, placing these countries under the heel of the Spainsh monarchy, nor would they have resuscitated all the exotic trumpery of the absolute government of Spain in the t

latuto of its University, nor received foreign orders, adorning their jackets with those monarchical trinkets, &c. Therefore, if they have done such things, we must cenclude that they do not abhor foreign intervention, (European or monarchical), but that they do abhor free institutions, republican customs, and American friendship."

"There is force in what you say," replied the Ho.duna. "I thank you for your frankness, and therefore I abould wish you to explain the reasons why the Gaceta speaks of traditions, slavery, English idicms, &c."

"It appears to me," replied the Granadan, "that there phrases partake something of the character of threats, and sumething of that of rhetorical flourishes, put forth in order to make people believe in what the writers do not believe themselves. My colleagues of the press are clever writers, and a they are, besides, supported by public authority, they always wrile with the assurance of not being on tradicted; for you remember the story of the Emperor Adrian carrying the day in a public discussion, by exclaiming, Who speaks alone is always right."

"Those gentlemen, as politicians and as proposets, belonging to a republic from which we have borrowed the free institutions which govern us at present, would not be able, even if they wished to do 10, to change our independent and sovereign government. In Nicaragus, where its clitzens feel stronger atachment to their own commry than those gentlemen of the Gaceta of Guatemala, the people have a positive interest in preserving their independence, being independent by conviction, and not by accident. The examples of Texas and California are in no wise applicable to us. Texas was a frontier territory of North America, and was already, in the time of the Spanish government, a colony people by North Americans; as to California here were particular and exceptional circumstances in its case. If there had been any danger it would have been for the State of Salvador when it was invaded by the imperial troops of Mexico and Gnatemala. The Cong

was D. Manuel Jose Arce, one of the first insurrectionists, Dr. Canas, &c. You have only to look in the Naw Yours Hazald, No. 630, if you have any doubt about it. If, then, in spite of such a decree, independence did not run any danger, why should it do so now, when nobody speaks of annexation?"

"You are right, then," replied Honduran.

"Then hear me for a moment longer," continued the Granadian, "and all will be said. If our conservatives abbor the Yankees, it is not because they are skrongers, but on account of the bad example fibeir milem has given us—our parents borrowing from them in an unlucky hour their republican laws. It is their fault that we, every year, find ourselves entangled in this pernicious labyrinth of elections in order to change and renew periodically our authorities, this being so different from a monarchical regime, where one alone commands. We detest them for having perverted our people by making them beliove that the liberty of the printing press, invented to the disgrace of mankind, by John Guttenberg, is a popular right. Another of those enormities which we shall never regard with a favorable eye, is that composite and fancitul theory, which the republicans call. "the rights and guarantees of the citizen," so mado opposed to the "code of the holy office of the inquisition," drawn up by Lucero, Torquemada and Valdez. If we look at those principles called "natural, political and civil equality," who would be able to bear even the mention of that pernicious doctrine? Moreover, they had the foolishness to copy in their so-called constitution, these and a thesand other things. Have we not, therefore, a right to hate those Yankees, knowing that the constitution which governs us, and which our legislators made us swear to and and observe is nothing but the faithful copy of that of their own Union? The first article of that of Massachusetts declares all privile ges to be odious. The 5th article, first part, of that of Massachusetts prohibits and condemns all hereditary titles, &c. The 19th a

REPUBLIC OF NEW GRANADA. IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF Водота, Dec. 4, 1885. TO THE CONSULS AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE

TO THE CONSULS AND COMMERCIAL AGANTS OF THE MEPUBLIC IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

In spite of the protracted agitation following upon the elections, peace and legal order have been preserved in New Granada without interruption, and have a tendency to consolidation in consequence of the unlimited liberty of discussion allowed in regard to all matters of public interest; of the absence of all party spirit in the public functionaries; of the establishment of municipal government in all the territorial sections, and of the progress of industry everywhere. The citizens and inhabitant of the country are not divided by any one political, social or religious question. There is no individual with sufficient influence or means of action to instigate him to promote disorders or defy the laws. Nobody is annoyed or persecuted for political offences; the greatest part of those implicated in the last military insurrection of 1854 are now living in tranquillity with their families. Our relations with foreign powers and the neighboring republics are of the most pacific character.

The official gazette is at present publishing that transactions of the provincial Legislatures, relative to the question of confederation. Although a delicate one, it is, in contradistinction to the other South American republics, with us but a final question of the improvement of our system of administrative decentralization, begun in 1848, ratified by the constitution of 1853, which introduced with rull success into the provinces the municipal régime, and farther extended it by a law of the present year. There is in the Legislature a majority in favor of confederation; it is therefore probable that the Congress of 1856 will directly address itself to the national will, by issuing a decree for the convocation of an Assembly authorized to reform the constitution in a federal sense, if if deems the time opportune for it.

authorized to reform the constitution in a federal sense, if it deems the time opportune for it.

One of the beneficial consequences of the considerable reduction effected in our standing army, was to bring back to the productive classes a number of our citizens who now devote themselves to useful enterprises, industrial pursuits and commercial speculations. In the meanwhile our provinces organize their municipal grards—a patriotic, numerous and flourishing militia, upon whose services the government can rely in any eventuality that may occur.

speculations. In the meanwhile our provinces or ganize their municipal grants—a patriotic, numerous and flourishing militia, upon whose services the government can rely in any eventuality that may occur.

The receipts of the treasury in eash continue to be very limited, in consequence of the large amortization of the credit bills, by means of which taxes and other obligations to the State are paid; but on the eather hand all the sources of revenue are improving, not being loaded with unnecessary expenses or onerous contracts, and will soon be exempted from the transient disturbances caused by recent painful errors and deplorable events.

The chorographical, geological and statistical labors in which the Commission presided over by the skilful engineer, Mr. Codazzi, has been engaged for the last five years, have already furnished maps of somewhat more than half of the territory of the republic, with the corresponding descriptions, and are pursued without interruption. Another engineer in the service of this country (Mr. May) has just been entrusted with the exploration and topographical description of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta—an extended and fertile district, the best adapted to foreign colonization, because of its contiguity to the coast of the Atlantic, and its mild temperature and productive roll, where, in all probability, amongst other natural riches, will be added well-situated coal mines, for providing the steamers of the Atlantic, and its mild temperature and productive roll, where, in all probability, amongst other natural riches, will be added well-situated coal mines, for providing the steamers of the Atlantic, and those of the Magdalen river with the necessary fuel.

In speaking of steamers, I deem it necessary to advise Consuls in Europe and in the United States, that for the mivigation of the large rivers of Magdalen and Atrato, as well as for the coasting trade on the Atlantic and Pacific, the steamers actually in service and those expected from abroad are no longer sufficient. As the impo

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MORRY MARKET.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19—6 P. M.
The tendency of prices this morning was upward. At
the first board, Indiana 6's advanced 1/2 per cent; Eric
2d Mortgage Bonds, 1/2; Delaware and Hudson, 1/2; Michigan Southern, 1/2; Pennsylvania Coal, 1/2; Cumberland,
1/2; Pennsylvania Coal, 1/2; Pennsylvania Coal, 1/2; Cumberland,
1/2; Pennsylvania Coal, 1/2; Pennsylvan gan Southern, %; Fennsylvania Cost, %; Cumbertand, %; Erie, %; Reading, %; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnail Railroad, %; Mileanakie and Mississippi, 1. Nicaragus Transit declined 1 per cent; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 1. Galena and Chicago sold this morning at 110

per cent for the opening, and 111 per cent, buyer 30 days.
Milwankie and Mississippi was in demand at 86 per cent
cash, but very little stock is in the market, and the
rejid advance makes no impression on holders. They
show their sense in holding on. It is the cheapest stock
on the list at current prices. Erie was firm at the
slight improvement. Cumberland was active, without
much charge in prices. Nicaragua Transit sold down
to 225 per cent. There were not many overstors.

to 12% per cent. There were not many operators.

At the second board some stocks were better. Nice gua Transit advanced % per cent; New York Central, %. Calvant and Chicago fell off 1/2 per cent; Reading, 1/4; Coveland and Totedo, 1/2. There were two lots of 50 bares each, of Milwaukie and Mississippi Raliroad sold this afternoon, f0 at 80 per cent, buyer 60 days, and 50 at 85 per cent cash. While there is so little of this stock in the market the operations must necessarily be limited. The opening of the Frie and Wabash railroad from Toledo to Fort Wayne will give prominence and activity to the stock and securities of that company. As fast as new links are completed the cars will be put on, and in a few months we shall have the whole route in full operation. This is one of the most important lines connecting Lake Erle with the interior of Indiana, and forming the main trunk road to St. Louis. It opens a well populated and highly cultivated section of country, and gives an outlet which made add largely to its production. It is in good hands and well managed.

The approxed statement exhibits the value of foreign dry goods entered at this port for consumption, for ware-house, and also the withdrawals from warehouse, during the week ending and including Thursday, January 17,

1856:— MOVEMENTS IN FOREIGN DRY GOOD Entered for Communition. Withdrawalz. 2000,742 202 407 Entered for Communition, Withd Manuf's of weel, \$350,742 a cotton, 136,291 1 silk, \$17,148 flax, \$6,086 Miscellareous, 107,204 \$62 497 121,851 49,685 45,217 28,714 \$17,250 69,011 87,506 13,264 30,382 Totals....... \$1,656,471 \$306,964

Value put on the market during the week ... \$1,942,4% As the season advances, and the means of intercourse become re-peace to travel and transportation, a corresponding augmentation of trade in dry goods will fell low. Already, with the milder state of weather which has supervened, increased animalion has occured, and activity than the corresponding period of the wook or two previous. The collections from the interior are also coming in more satisfactorily, and, taken altogether, the senson opens with favorable prospects for the jobbing interest. The business, though giving tokens of more acbuyers have not yet appeared in force, and sellers are in We refer to the present marno burry to press sales. ketable value of the fellowing:-

Formers Goore.—The stock of desirable qualities of brown sheetings and shirtings is held with more firmness, though the demand for home use and expert continues to be limited.

Etwached Sheetings and Shirtings—The market was dall and the demand light; j-bbers were not disposed to relax their prices, especially for the best known productions, being scatained by the firmness maintained in unbeached goors.

goods. Other Duck continues steady, with the prospect of increased demand and firm prices for the future.

Brills—Hibers are firm, at 8c. for brown, 8 %c. for bleached and 9 %c. for blue, with a fair demand for the larme trade.

bleached and Oyic, for blue, with a fair demand for the home trade.

Corret Janas.—Market quiet, while prices remain ateady.

Cinallurgs were in moderate demand, while prices remained ateady.

Stripes and Ticks.—There is more activity in stripes, with some better demand, also, for ticks, and prices for both were firmer.

Printing Cichs continued firm, but the market is not as get very active. Sales to a fair extent have been made at full rates.

Prints—The business is moderate, but there is a fair demand for the new spring styles.

Laura.—The tresh styles are not plenty, while there is a better demand, with rore duting the week to a fair extent.

Cichant were in moderate request, with a good as

merchants who have bought during the week to a fair exert.

Ginghams were in moderate request, with a good assortment of new styles. We quote Lancastera 1056c; Clitten, fine quality, at 11c., and Manchester, of reas farcy styles, at 10c.

Mans de Laines.—New styles are more plenty, and range from 17c. a 20c.

Colhs.—Cotton warps, of seasonable patterns, were in good demand, while all worlden claths were scarce and in good demand.

Causingers and Salinets were quiet, and the latter are

good demand, whils all woollen cloths were scarce and in good demand.

Chasiners and Satinets were quiet, and the latter are quite du l with a large stock on hand.

Threed and Joans.—Ken'ucky jeans continued in fair demand, but at rates in favor of purchasers. Tweeds were in good amply and dull.

Linkey were dull and the supply heavy.

FORMON GOORS.—The assortments of seasonable styles are good, and jobbers are now prepared to satisfy the most fast irlous tasts from all parts of the Union. All staple and desirable patterns are remarkably firm, notwithstanding imports ions have come forward on a large scale. Dress silks are still higo, and the stock searody up to the comand. Black silks are in better stock, and pretty active a demand at full prices. Taffeta, ribbons, of plain patterns, have advanced about 7½ per cent above the prices of last antum. Millinery goods were in good supply and in a great variety of styles. There is some better demand for low priced cloths, while the stock was moderate.

| 1760 Ohio 6s 75. | 110½ 700 | do | ... 850 52½ 200 Er Ba of 75.860 90½ 100 | do | ... 850 52½ 1000 Er Ba of 75.860 90½ 100 | do | ... 850 52½ 1000 Hz Ba of 75.860 90½ 100 | do | ... 850 52½ 1000 Hz R Latin Ba 90½ 60 | da | ... 851 52½ 1500 | do | ... 858 81½ 50 | do | ... 851 52½ 1500 | do | ... 813 50 | do | ... 851 52½ 1500 | do | ... 813 50 | do | ... 850 52½ 1500 | do | ... 813 50 | do | ... 851 50 | do | ... 850 50 100 dc ... \$2 234 104 mi & mis R m. \$5 100 dc ... \$2 254 100 dila central R R ... \$2 56 100 dc ... \$2 50 6 110 dc ... \$2 50 6 100 dc ... \$2 50 6 1

200 Eaton & Hamilton.
400 do. do.
400 do. do.
50 Cincinnati & Chicago.
50 Cincinnati & Chicago.
100 Covir gton & Laxington, 60 days.
14 Circinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville.
23 Greenville & Miant.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1860 Flour.—The market was firmer, with sales of 5,000 s Flour.—The market was firmer, with sales of \$,000 a. 6,000 bbls., including common State, at \$6; and extra de, at \$3 \$2½ a \$5 \$18½. Wheat—Sales of Western Upper lake spring were made at \$1 \$1; Temessee red was more firmly beld, and some holders demanded an advance. White was unchanged. Ourn was firm; old mixed Western was at 90c. a 92c.; and new Southsem white at 90c. a 92c.; with some lots prime held at higher figures; 10,000 bushels good white was reported on private terms. Rye was firm, sales 1,000 bushels at \$1 30. Perk was rather easier, and sales of meas were made at \$17 12 a \$17 25. Hams were at at \$9.5c. Becom sold pretty feedly, to arrive and on the apot, at \$0. 95c. a \$0.5c. I ard—300 bbin told at \$15.0c. a \$15.0c. Whiskey—Sales of 200 bbis. Jersey and Prison, at \$40c. a \$0.0c. Preights were firm, but less setter. (Outless was steady and in fair demand.